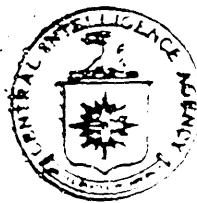


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Memorandum



THE CRISIS
USSR/CUBA

Information as of D600

13 November 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DE 5 FEB 1985

PREPARED FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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As Mikoyan's stay in Cuba enters its eleventh day, Yugoslav and French press dispatches from Havana assert that he will stay through the rest of this week.

The Havana press, which went three days without even mentioning Mikoyan's presence in Cuba, reports his visit to Havana University last night. Mikoyan repeated earlier statements of general Soviet support for the Castro regime and for Castro's five demands for "peace with dignity" which he called "a program for peace in the Caribbean." Nothing in his speech gave any indication of the status of his talks with Cuban leaders.

Old Cuban Communist Marinello, rector of the University, introduced Mikoyan declaring "we should have faith in the help of the Soviet Union, whatever the difficulties of the moment." He also declared "the crisis is not over and will probably loom again because of the barbarousness of the imperialists."

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LATTE AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS

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Guatemalan President Ydígoras announced on 26 November that his government would recognize and harbor a Cuban government-in-exile unless the Castro regime immediately expels pro-Communist former Guatemalan President Arbenz "and his gang" from Cuba. Ydígoras re-emphasized

that the danger to Guatemala from Castro-Communist subversion remains a threat. For some months, Ydigoras has been in contact with a conservative Cuban exile faction which calls itself the "constitutional government"

In Peru a group of some 20 to 30 persons, evidently students, attacked a Lima TV station, apparently because the station had shown a USIS film entitled "Castro and Cuba." They threw stones and Molotov cocktails, breaking windows and doors and damaging one of the station's transmitters.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry announced on 12 November that Colombia was re-establishing relations with Peru, broken at the time of the military coup in Peru. The stated reason was the Peruvian Government's "attitude toward the Caribbean problem and its intention to hold general elections."

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Soviet propaganda continues to stress the "compromise" nature of the agreements reached on Cuba and the "mutual concessions and commitments" involved. The USSR is pictured as having fulfilled its half of the bargain and the United States is being asked to live up to its "commitments." Peiping's People's Daily, however, yesterday scathingly attacked "Titoites" (the standard usage in China for Khrushchev's adherents) for calling the settlement a "triumph of wisdom and peace" and for criticizing Cuban resistance to the "US-USSR accord."